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Here at Hartsville, South Carolina, are bred superior new small grain varieties which are adding to the yields and profits of Southern farms and helping the South find its way from its traditional one-crop system to a balanced agriculture.



Coker's PEDIGREED STANTON OATS



Dr. T. R. Stanton, Chief Agronomist in charge of U. S. D. A. Oat Investigation, inspecting one of our seed fields of the new Stanton oat which was named in his honor.

Stanton, a striking new oat, combines all the good characters of both its Lee and Victoria parents. The Lee is highly productive, cold-resistant and has nice grain characters but is highly susceptible to all races of both rusts and smuts; the Victoria, a South American oat, is highly resistant to all races of leaf rust and smuts and has good yield factors but has no cold resistance and has a strong awn or beard on the first grain of each spikelet. Stanton has the cold resistance of the Lee, the smut and rust resistance and quality straw of the Victoria and a higher production record than either parent.

In a three-year test Stanton averaged 79.1 bushels per acre, Fulgrain Strain 3 averaged 70.6 bushels and Victorgrain 76.6 bushels per acre. Stanton has led the best Red Rust Proof strains from three to twenty per cent in yield in our tests. Only one year during this period did a Red Rust Proof strain equal it in yield. Stanton should fit ideally into the oat-growing program of the cotton belt.

DESCRIPTION

Plant: Procumbent, winter type, profuse tillering, long fine blades, cold-resistant, rustresistant, smut-resistant, slightly taller than Fulgrain Strain 3.

Season: A week later than Victorgrain; same as Red Rust Proof.

Heads: Very long, well balanced.

Straw: Stiff, good storm resistance.
Grains: Bright to rich yellow, attractive, a few with awns or beard.

Production: Highest.

Utility: Ideal for grain and its profuse leaf growth, tillering, height and rust resistance make it also an ideal oat for either hay or

PRICES: \$5.00 per bushel, 1 to 12 bushels; \$4.75 per bushel, 12 to 48 bushels; \$4.50 per bushel, 48 bushels and up. (Sacked 4 bushels per bag).

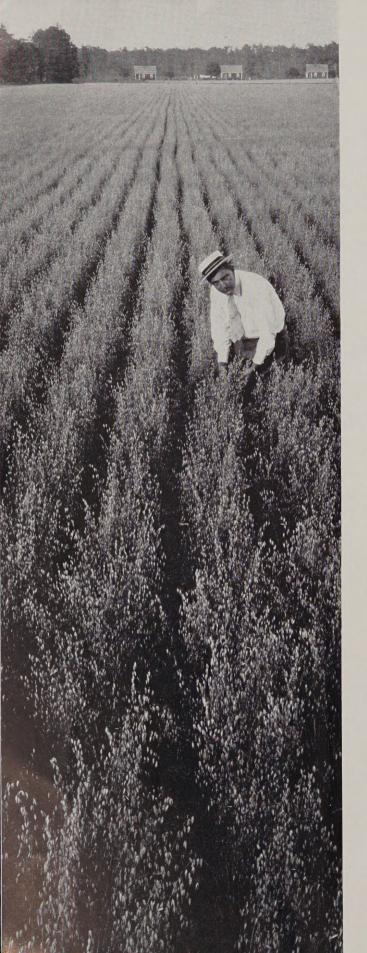
BREEDING HISTORY

Dr. T. R. Stanton, Chief Agronomist in charge U.S.D.A. Oat Investigation, turned over to us, at our request, one quart of the mass fourth generation seed coming from his Lee x Victoria cross in the fall of 1932. We planted that fall 432 rod rows with these seed, planting on the ground level so as to subject them to maximum cold. That winter cold was severe, killing outright many plants and severely damaging others but some plants came through beautifully, showing no effect of cold. These were each staked and the following fall, 767 of the best of these we put in plant-to-rows. Fortunately, leaf rust infection was heavy in the spring of 1934 which gave us an opportunity to discard all progenies that did not show a high degree of rust resistance. Each year since 1934, we have selected thousands of heads from good lines. These have been planted in head-torows, the best of these in cold, smut, rust and yield tests, the best of them in increase blocks and on through such vigorous tests in a supreme effort to find a variety that would be worthy of bearing the name STANTON.

We found the answer in a selection made in the spring of 1937. (The ninth generation of cross.) The oat was in head-to-row tests in 1937-1938 and in yield, cold and smut tests in 1938 and 1939. In this test, it produced 74 bushels to acre against 57.4 bushels for Fulgrain Strain 3. This was a bad rust year. In test in 1939 and 1940, Stanton produced 76.8 bushels per acre and Fulgrain Strain 3, 77.7 bushels; in 1940 and 1941 tests, Stanton produced 86.6 bushels per acre and Fulgrain Strain 3, 76.7 bushels. This consistent good yield record convinces us of its real merit and that it is worthy of bearing this distinguished name.



This photo illustrates the superior qualities of Coker's Stanton as a combination grain and forage oat.



Coker's PEDIGREED VICTORGRAIN OATS

In the short space of one year and in spite of drought conditions extending through the Southeast, Coker's Victorgrain oats have already established themselves as one of the South's leading varieties.

Reports and yield records from leading farmers and Experiment Stations have confirmed our own observations and experimental results which we have made during the eight-year period required to perfect this variety.

LEADS EXPERIMENT STATION TEST

In the 1940 Oat Variety Test conducted by the Pee Dee Experiment Station at Florence, S. C., Victorgrain oats showed an average yield of 100.2 bushels per acre—almost 12 bushels per acre more than the next highest yielding variety. In this test, ten standard varieties and strains were included with six replications each.

GROWERS WELL PLEASED

Enthusiastic reports have come in from many sections of the Southern oat belt and we quote briefly from some of these.

From the Whiteside Farms at Van Buren, Arkansas, comes the following . . . "This 12 bushels (of Victorgrain oats) made a yield of 995 bushels on 8.8 acres, or an average of about 113 bushels per acre . . ."

And from Americus, Georgia, Mr. G. T. Cassell, writes . . . "I am well pleased with the Victorgrain oats I bought from you last fall. They stood up well and cut well with combine. No evidence of smut or rust . . ."

From the Piedmont Section, Mr. E. J. Poole of Enoree (Spartanburg County), S. C., reports . . . "The Victorgrain oat far out-yielded the Fulgrain and I am well pleased with them. My yield under the very unfavorable circumstances was about 50 bushels per acre. They were free of any smut, withstood the cold well and stood up well with rains at harvest time . . ."

Victorgrain also showed up well in the Carolina Coastal Plains area as indicated by letter received from Epting Distributing Company, Leesville, S. C., who writes . . . "Victorgrain gave superior yields to any other kind of oats . . ."

From Southeastern Alabama, where rust damage in oats is frequent, Spann Brothers of Dothan, who are planting several hundred acres of oats, give us the following results . . . "We used the ten bushels (of Victorgrain oats) to plant a patch covering 6 acres. When we finally got to the Victorgrain, they were still standing straight up and presented a very nice job in

Left: Planted in rows using one-half bushel seed per acre, this 17-acre field of Victorgrain yielded 74.3 bushels per acre in 1940.

combining . . . on these six acres, we harvested 550 bushels giving a little better than 90 bushels per acre. We hope to plant the majority of our crop with the 550 bushels we harvested this year . . . "

BREEDING HISTORY

In 1933, Victoria, a South American variety, which is a highly smut and rust-resistant oat but having no cold resistance and a heavy awn on the first grain, was crossed on our early, highly productive Fulgrain oat. The object was to breed an oat that combined the rust resistance and extreme smut resistance of Victoria with the cold resistance, earliness, production and desirable grain characters of Fulgrain. After eight years of breeding, selecting and testing and the handling of thousands of head selections and head-to-rows, a striking new oat was evolved combining the best features of each parent without their undesirable characters. This oat we named Victorgrain.

WIDE ADAPTABILITY

In our opinion, the Victorgrain, because of its high degree of resistance to leaf rust, to smut and to cold, as well as its excellent stiff straw, is well suited for planting throughout the Southeastern portion of this country from middle Virginia to Florida and from Eastern Carolinas through Middle Tennessee, Southern Missouri, on over into Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas.

We offer this oat to Southern farmers in the belief that it will add to the yields and profits of their oat-growing operations, backed by nine years of breeding and testing and satisfactory performance on hundreds of Southern farms.

DESCRIPTION

Plant: Semi-procumbent (winter type) profuse tillering. Cold resistant—90% as tall as Fulgrain.

Smut Resistance: Resistant to all types of smut with which we are familiar, namely, Fulghum, Fulgrain and Appler.

Rust Resistance: Highly resistant to leaf rust. Rated 1 plus in U. S. D. A. Greenhouse Test at Ames, Iowa, where rust conditions were artificially induced.

Season: Week earlier than Appler or Red Rust Proof.

Heads: Long, well balanced, heavily fruited with bright yellow glumes.

Straw: Very stiff, very storm resistant. Ideal for combining.

Grains: Attractive, bright, resisting weather stain, plump, well-filled berry, low per cent hull, high feeding value.

Production: Excellent.

PRICES: \$3.00 per bushel, 1 to 12 bushel lots; \$2.75 per bushel, 12 to 48 bushel lots; \$2.50 per bushel, 48 bushels and up. (Sacked 4 bushels per bag).

Top: Our Mr. R. S. Entzminger (right) explains to "Delta" visitors some features about Victorgrain which make it a most desirable oat for their section.

Bottom: Victorgrain is an ideal oat for combining.







Mr. Lawrence Stein of Stein Brothers, Chatham, Miss., shown in section of 26-acre field of Coker's Fulgrain Strain 4 oats which produced 2,478 bushels.

Coker's FULGRAIN STRAIN 4

Coker's Fulgrain Strain 4 is a new Fulgrain oat (first offered our customers in the fall of 1940) having the production of the former strains with the added characteristics of high crown rust resistance, high resistance to all races of smut including the new race to which former Fulgrain strains are susceptible. It is 2 to 3 days later, having the same general grain type with an occasional awn or beard.

It is a stiff strawed, storm resistant, slightly shorter Fulgrain. The heads are heavy, long and well balanced, which characters coupled with its stiff straw give it marked storm resistance—an excellent oat for harvesting with a combine.

HEAVY EARLY GROWTH

This oat originated from the cross of Victoria x Fulgrain. It is typically Ful-

grain. The early plant growth is striking with its dark green color and erect pointed blades. The glume color and grain color are likewise Fulgrain. The grains are somewhat shorter and plumper and are very high in feeding value.

Fulgrain has earned a high rating among southern oat varieties. This new strain having rust resistance, extra smut resistance and storm resistance coupled with its high yield will still further increase its value to our southern agricultural program.

In addition to its excellent showing in our yield tests here, our Fulgrain oat came first in the 1937 Clemson College Oat Variety Test and led again at that Station in the 1938 test. It made the highest yield in the 1937 Pee Dee Experiment Station Test and at the Delta Experiment Station, Stoneville, Miss., for an average for the years 1936 and 1937. Fulgrain Strain 4 came second in the 1940 Delta Station Test with a yield of better than 90 bushels per acre.

DESCRIPTION

Plant: Semi-erect with dark green pointed blades; profuse tillering, cold resistant, rust resistant, smut resistant; 85% as tall as previous strains.

Season: 2 to 3 days later than previous Fulgrain strains.

Heads: Long, well balanced, heavily fruited.

Straw: Very stiff, very storm resistant; ideal for combining.

Grains: Beautiful, plump, slightly shorter than previous strains; low per cent hull; heavy; high feeding value. Few with awns or beard.

Production: High.

PRICES: \$2.50 per bushel, 1 to 12 bushels; \$2.25 per bushel, 12 to 48 bushels; \$2.00 per bushel, 48 bushels and up. (Sacked 4 bushels per bag).

"Fulgrain Strain 4 purchased from your company in the fall of '40, stood up well in a strong wind we experienced just as the crop was ready for combining. We lost 5% of other oats from falling stems from this storm. Yield was 68 bushels to the acre on good average oat land. We could not detect any rust damage and we are well pleased with the prospect of getting a rust resisting oat in this section."

Edw. H. Hanna, Gifford, S. C.

This 16-acre field of Fulgrain Strain 4 oats grown by Mr. R. Morris King of Pace, Miss., averaged 95 bushels per acre.



Coker's PEDIGREED HARDIRED WHEAT

Coker's Hardired wheat is a new variety first introduced in the fall of 1940. Resulting from eight years of plant breeding effort, Coker's Hardired comes from a cross of Early Red May (the parent of Redhart wheat) and a mid-western variety (Hope x Hussar). Hardired combines winter hardiness with high production, resistance

to mildew with considerable rust tolerance. It is a valuable addition to our southern wheat varieties.

Coker's Hardired wheat is of medium early ripening, maturing from a week to ten days later than Redhart and about one week earlier than Leap's Prolific, Forward and Fulcaster. Although the severe drought in the southeast which extended from early April to early June resulted in reduced yields, especially in the later maturing varieties, and in absence of rust damage, Hardired gave satisfactory performance and we submit herewith a few of the reports received from our customers who planted this variety.

From Mr. S. H. McPherson, leading farmer of Fayetteville (Cumberland County), N. C., comes the following . . . "In spite of all adverse conditions, Hardired made 36 bushels per acre, has a strong stiff stalk and seems to be resistant to disease."

R. Morris King, Delta Planter of Pace, Mississippi, advises us "My Hardired wheat averaged 45 bushels per acre on 18 acres," and from Mr. B. F. Malone, Planters Warehouse, East Central Alabama, who reported . . . "We have just harvested 10 acres of your Hardired wheat and the average was 32 bushels to the acre. The best acre yield was 52 bushels. We considered this a remarkable yield under the severe drouth that lasted about five weeks."

Left: Mr. George J. Wilds, President, and Mr. J. F. Clyburn, Vice-President of our Company, examining seed field of Coker's Hardired wheat.

Bottom: In spite of extended drought this spring, this 27-acre field of Hardired produced more than 30 bushels per acre.





SHOWS UP WELL IN EXPERIMENT STATION TESTS

In the 1940 Wheat Variety Test at the Delta Branch Experiment Station, Stoneville, Mississippi, Hardired wheat led all varieties with a yield of 41 bushels per acre. Thirteen varieties were included in this test and the four highest yielders were of our breeding. Hardired also made an excellent record at the Piedmont Branch Experiment Station, Statesville, N. C. In the 1940 test there in which 53 varieties and strains of wheat were included, Hardired came second with a yield of 39.1 bushels per acre or only two-tenths of a bushel less than the highest. In two wheat variety tests conducted under supervision of the County Agent in Davie County, N. C., Coker's Hardired stood first in one and second in another.

Bred in the south for southern conditions, an excellent producer of high quality milling wheat, with resistance to mildew and cold and considerable rust tolerance, Coker's Hardired wheat is adding to the yield and quality of the southern wheat crop and making a real contribution to the live-at-home program.

DESCRIPTION

Plant: Winter type; profuse tillering, cold resistant, mildew resistant; high tolerance to leaf rust.

Season: Medium, week to ten days later than Redhart Strain 5. About one week earlier than Leap's Prolific, Forward and Fulcaster.



Typical Hardired heads-square, well filled.

Heads: Long, square, well filled.

Straw: Good, enabling ease of harvest with minimum loss.

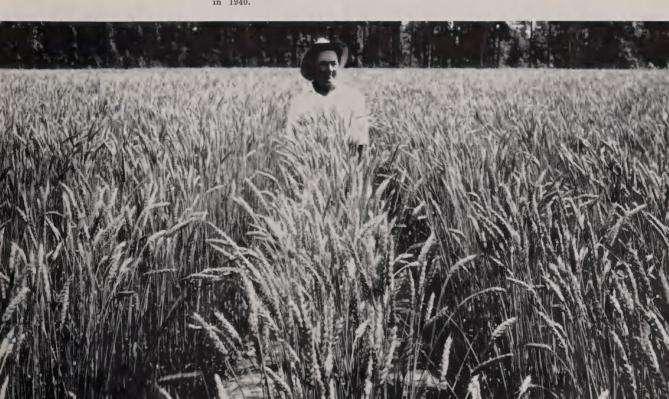
Grains: Very similar to Redhart; high milling value.

Production: Highest.

PRICES: \$3.50 per bushel, 1 to 12 bushels: \$3.25 per bushel, 12 to 48 bushels; \$3.00 per bushel, 48 bushels and up. (Sacked 1 2

bushels per bag).

Planted with 14.2 pounds, this 1.6-acre plot of Hardired produced 64 bushels, or 40 bushels per acre in 1940.



SUGGESTIONS ON OAT GROWING

The South is more interested in small grains today than ever before in her history—there are reasons for this. Small grains fit ideally into the soil building program of the AAA and if properly handled, will furnish a much needed supplementary money crop. If there is not a ready sale for the grain and the hay crop following, these can always be sold through livestock which we sorely need to raise more of in the South.

Furthermore, we now have better bred varieties of all grains and the growers are demanding the best. Many have adopted the practice of buying each year seed of the latest pedigreed varieties, not only to furnish seed for their general planting the following year but with the expecta-



Heads from typical volunteer oat—segregates of chance crosses on Red Rust Proof types.

tion of selling the surplus to their neighbors. Many states have organized Crop Improvement Associations that certify varieties and crops that meet their strict requirements of varietal purity, freeness from mixture, noxious weeds, etc. Certified seed sell more readily and command a higher price than uncertified seed of the same variety.

Some growers of approved varieties have had their crops refused certification due to the presence of volunteer plants, foreign crop seed or noxious weeds. This could be easily remedied and this most worthwhile service be utilized.

We make the following suggestions which, if followed, will help maintain varietal purity, an essential requirement for certification:

- 1. Plant your oats or wheat on land that you know, from past experience, to be good grain land and free of all noxious weeds, foreign seed or volunteer grain.
- 2. Check fields carefully and see that none of these plants are present on ditchbanks, hedgerows or roadways adjacent to field. If they are, you can rest assured that seed have been scattered by birds, wind, rains or other means and will show up in your field the following spring.
- 3. Examine carefully and have tested all legume seed used and be certain that they carry no small grain or other foreign seed.
- 4. Hard seed in vetch often germinate the second year and furnish a troublesome source of mixture. Small grain growers must recognize this fact and plan their cropping system so as to avoid.
- 5. Never plant on land planted to any small grains the previous year.
- 6. Never use rough stable manure if stock have grazed or been fed with oats.
- 7. In all sections where small grains are grown, seed will be scattered by birds or other means, to fields in that vicinity, so in all fields will be found some volunteer plants coming from such sources. We urge all growers to carefully check their fields and pull out all off-type or foreign plants before having fields inspected for certification.

- 8. Leave sufficient distance between varieties or different grains to allow harvesting without mixing.
- 9. Carefully clean out thresher or combine before harvesting—most mixing occurs through neglect of this.

In certain sections where Red Rust Proof types predominate are often found volunteer plants that are very vigorous, tall, cold resistant, and have long open heads. These are segregates of chance crosses and the seed color ranges from white through browns and blacks. (Typical heads are seen in photograph on opposite page). These plants volunteer year after year and are noticed growing along many roadways and ditchbanks in the Delta and furnish a constant source of mixing.

Darnell or "Cheat" shown in photograph below is a noxious weed that when once established persists year after year and must be constantly guarded against.



Darnell or "Cheat"—a noxious weed that must be constantly guarded against.

NEW VARIETIES MAKE OAT GROWING SAFER

The introduction of the combine has changed the oat variety picture. When oats were cut with a cradle or binder it was not necessary to wait until they were thoroughly ripe. Little lodging had taken place at this time. A stiff straw was not of such importance. Appler, Red Rust Proof, Fulghum and old Fulgrain varieties could all be handled nicely. But when harvesting with a combine became a general practice, the oats had to be left until they were dead ripe; if weather conditions were not ideal these varieties invariably lodged badly.

All of these earlier varieties were susceptible to rust, including Appler and Red Rust Proof; these latter varieties were merely late rusters. Rust not only cut the yield but further weakened the straw and increased lodging. The South American oat, Victoria, is not only rust resistant, and smut resistant, but has a very stiff straw. So in our crosses with this oat, on Fulgrain we endeavored to combine not only the winter hardiness, yield and early maturity of the Fulgrain with the rust resistance and extreme smut resistance of the Victoria but to maintain also the excellent straw of the Victoria.

Those of you who planted Victorgrain and Fulgrain 4 the past year have noted the remarkably good straw that these oats have. Furthermore, the taller the oat the greater the wind pressure and correspondingly greater lodging. In these two varieties the straws are stiffer and shorter; the heads are long and well balanced, which give them excellent lodging resistance—a most important character any year but essential during adverse seasons. In any oat growing program, it is well to have oats ripen over a period of time and not all at once, so as to safely extend the harvesting period. Stanton ripens a week to ten days later than Victorgrain and Fulgrain 4 and supplements ideally these varieties. Higher production, rust, smut and cold resistance of these new varieties should make the oat growing program of the South both safe and remunerative.

OUR BREEDING PROGRAM INSURES CONSTANT IMPROVEMENT

Our breeding program in small grains is planned so as to insure constant improvement in established varieties and at the same time add other highly desired characters. Years of painstaking, accurate, extensive tests are necessary before a superior new type can be bred and offered. Some of these steps are illustrated in photographs on right. Utmost care is required in making crosses: these are made with definite aims in view; thousands of segregates in the various generations are selected and these put through severe inoculation, cold and yield tests and only those with established merit are ever offered as new varieties or strains.

Wheat, a crop of rapidly increasing importance in the South, is being especially emphasized in our breeding program. The big problem is to breed adapted varieties of highest production and milling value that will withstand the hazards of cold and storms, also smuts, mildews, rust, blossom blotch and other diseases. In our breeding stocks we have all these factors represented and are constantly endeavoring to add these desirable characteristics to our new wheats.

Barley can fill a definite need in the South. At present we have some well bred hooded, bearded and awnless types but all have serious weaknesses. All are susceptible to one or more races of smut, some to mildews and most of the best lines susceptible to stripe. Our breeding program is directed towards the breeding of highly productive, stiff strawed, awnless types that combine maximum resistance to these diseases. Dr. Taylor of the U. S. D. A. has furnished us a wonderful lot of hybrid material which, supplemented with our own crosses, should enable us to breed such types.



The plant breeder's work kit used in crossing oats.



4 Smutted heads representing all the different races of smut are collected for use in our inoculation tests.



7 Breeding for rust resistance: specially constructed cages are used for artificial inoculation during years when local rust damage is lacking.



10 Showing smutted and clean heads of Nakanawase barley.



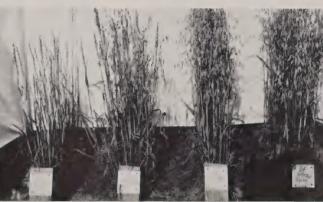
2 First step in crossing—pollen bearing anthers are carefully removed to prevent self-fertilization. Pollen from selected mate is then applied.



3 After cross is made, heads are securely bagged to keep out any other pollen and tagged for identification.



5 Planting seed are dehulled to increase susceptibility, moistened and rolled in smut spores.



6 Here are four sister strains after undergoing our smut inoculation test—the two at right showing resistance to all smuts. Fulgrain 4, Victorgrain and Stanton have such resistance.



8 Breeding selections are also subjected to the severe test of having a solution of rust injected into them with hypodermic needle.



Rust infected leaves are soaked in water and this solution is thoroughly sprayed on the tender plants. Later, a rust rating is given each.



Section of our barley test plot—more than 140 varieties, strains and new hybrids are tested. Our breeding program is directed towards the breeding of a highly productive, stiff strawed, awnless type that combines maximum resistance to disease.

VISITORS



As part of their course in botany, Coker College girls study small grain breeding work on the Coker farms.



A group of farmer visitors from Hoke County, N. C., looking over new oat varieties. Breeding plot of Abruzzi rye is shown in foreground.



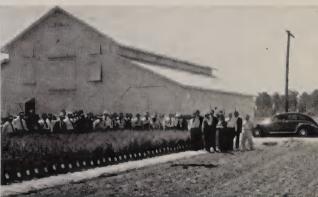
Farmers and farm women of Sumter County, S. C., are interested in small grain. This party visited us on May 22nd.



Don T. Barnes and a group of his farmer friends from Royston, Ga., size up the qualities of Coker's new Stanton



Mr. George J. Wilds points out a promising new wheat to Honorable Daniel C. Roper, former Secretary of Commerce, and a native of South Carolina.



Included in this group are visitors from Cabarrus, Scotland and Union Counties, N. C. Frequently, we are host to several hundred farmers per day when visitor season on small grain reaches its peak about mid-May.

FALL GRAIN PRICE LIST AND ORDER BLANK 1941 SEASON

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SHIP	BY FREIGHT () EXPRESS	S ()	PAI	RCEL F	OST ()	
No. Bushels	Variety	Price Per Bushel			A	
		1-12 Bu.	12-48 Bu.	Above 48 Bu.	Amount	
	COKER'S STANTON OATS	\$5.00	\$4.75	\$4.50		
	COKER'S VICTORGRAIN OATS	3.00	2.75	2.50		
	COKER'S FULGRAIN STR. 4	2.50	2.25	2.00		
	COKER'S HARDIRED WHEAT	3.50	3.25	3.00		
	COKER'S ABRUZZI RYE	4.00	3.75	3.50		
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All oats bagged in even weight four bushel bags; all Wheat and rye in two bushel bags. Prices F. O. B. Hartsville, S. C., and Memphis, Tenn. All shipments made direct from Hartsville.

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COKER'S PEDIGREED SEED COMPANY

DAVID R. COKER, Founder

HARTSVILLE, S. C.



BUSINESS TERMS

OUR RESPONSIBILITY: Our seed are all carefully tested for germination and purity before shipment. Attached to every bag of seed we ship is a card on which is printed the percentage of germination and mechanical purity of that particular lot of seed. Under no circumstances, however, can we be responsible for the germination of the seed after they have been planted for there are many reasons for imperfect germination of planted seeds other than their vitality. In no case, do we give any warranty expressed or implied as to the productivity or performance of our seed.

OUR CLAIMS: The claims we make for our seed are based on their actual performance in our breeding plots, variety tests and increase fields. They are ALL bred, grown, prepared, tested and stored under our personal supervision and control.

NO SEED BOUGHT: We do not buy seed for resale, either those grown from seed purchased from us or from any other source whatever. Our business is in originating, breeding, growing and selling superior varieties of field seed for the South. However, we are always glad to assist our customers in disposing of their surplus "first year from Coker" seed by referring inquiries to them whenever possible.

ONE PRICE POLICY: Our Company has, since its beginning, strictly adhered to the policy of selling its products on one schedule of prices to all. These prices are based on the quantity of the purchase and are published in our catalogs, price lists and pamphlets.

YOUR PROTECTION: Our seed are all sent out in bags labeled "COKER'S PEDIGREED SEED" and bearing our Registered Red Heart Trade Mark. Each bag also bears our O. K. tag and is officially sealed before leaving our warehouse. No seed is genuine "COKER'S PEDIGREED SEED" unless it bears our official O. K. TAG under seal and our Registered "TRADE MARK." Protect yourself by insisting upon having only seed bearing our official O. K. tag and Registered Trade Mark.

effect of growing conditions: Our descriptions are based on the actual records that our varieties have produced in our tests, and they will show the same characteristics elsewhere under the same conditions. Drought or POOR CONDITIONS will result in a reduced yield and poorer quality—no matter what variety is planted.

COKER'S PEDIGREED SEED COMPANY HARTSVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA



